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Numerous changes in Maryland agriculture had a pronounced effect upon the labor movement. Among them were: crop yields, crop prices and the resultant effect upon crop acreage; and mechanization of tillage, thinnings, and harvest procedures. Despite increased mechanization, greater acreages might demand a rather constant supply of labor.

Problems in enforcement of housing and sanitation regulations were that some workers were allowed to occupy unapproved quarters, workers arrived at the camps before the stated date of arrival when camps were not ready for occupancy, and migrants were found occupying camps and buildings without the owners' being aware of such occupancy. Compliance with housing regulations by employers has generally been good. Local health department services, including maternal and child health, and chest X-rays, were available to migrant workers temporarily located in the State. However, obtaining better utilization of local health services was a problem. Both the Interstate Commerce Commission and State transportation laws were effective in dealing with migrant transportation. With decreasing numbers of migrants entering Maryland each year, there was a concomitant decrease in the number of schoolage migrant youth. Changes in the agricultural pattern resulted in no migrant youths entering the State before the end of the school year. Educational authorities felt no acute need for special school programs during the summer for children of migrants, since the residence of any specific group was quite short because of the decline in numbers. Youth programs instituted for migrant families were successful. A copy of the Maryland State Department of Health regulations is appended.

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PROGRESS IN MEETING PROBLEMS OF MIGRATORY LABOR IN MARYLAND

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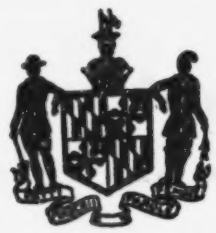

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REPORT OF GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON MIGRATORY LABOR

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PROGRESS IN MEETING PROBLEMS OF MIGRATORY LABOR IN MARYLAND

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Third Annual Report of

GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON MIGRATORY LABOR

APRIL 10, 1962

ED002684

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MARYLAND

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE
COLLEGE PARK, MD.

April 10, 1962

The Honorable J. Millard Tawes
Governor of Maryland
Annapolis, Maryland

Dear Governor Tawes:

Transmitted herewith is the third annual report of the Governor's Committee for the Regulation and Study of Migratory Labor.

The agencies represented in the committee have been able to focus their collective attention upon certain key problems, and to coordinate their mutual interests and efforts in the solution of these problems. Considerable progress is delineated in the report.

On behalf of the committee, I am pleased to submit this report and to reiterate our appreciation for the opportunity to serve.

Very truly yours,

Paul E. Nystrom

Paul E. Nystrom
Chairman, Governor's Committee
for the Regulation and Study of
Migratory Labor

Enclosure: Report
PEN:mb

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HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9

By

Messrs. Long, Quinn and Parks

Joint Resolution creating a permanent committee to be appointed by the Governor for the regulation and study of migratory labor.

WHEREAS, In past years, seasonal farm labor has become a major factor in Maryland, and the increase in farm production has necessitated the importation in increasing numbers of out-of-state workers from the southern states and from Puerto Rico, where the labor supply is better suited for this type of arduous stoop labor than is the local labor supply; and

WHEREAS, Many problems involving local and community action arise pertaining to this migratory labor force; and some of these problems include the recruitment of workers from distant points, transportation, housing, health and sanitation facilities, child care, schooling and community acceptance; and

WHEREAS, It is the desire of the General Assembly of Maryland that these problems be studied in order to bring all the available facilities of the affected governmental agencies and existing statutes to bear on the vital issues that arise in connection with the use of migratory workers; and

WHEREAS, Certain public and private agencies have contact and actively participate in their various individual capacities with the migratory labor movement; therefore, the committee shall be composed of the below listed individuals or their representatives:

Director, State Department of Health;
Director, State Department of Welfare;
State Superintendent of Education;
Commissioner, Department of Labor and Industry;
Executive Director, Department of Employment Security;
Director, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Maryland
Superintendent, Maryland State Police;
Executive-Secretary, Maryland-Delaware Council of Churches;
Representative of the Catholic Rural Life Conference;
Executive-Secretary, Tri-State Packers Association;
Secretary, Maryland Farm Bureau, Inc.;
Secretary, Maryland State Grange;
President of Maryland State Fruit and Vegetable Growers Associations;
Secretary-Treasurer, Maryland State and District of Columbia
A.F.L. - C. I. O.; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, that a committee for the regulation and study of migratory labor in Maryland be and hereby is created as above constituted, and said committee is authorized to develop and recommend standards which will assure that out-of-state farm laborers shall be brought to, maintained, and employed in Maryland under conditions that meet satisfactory standards of housing, sanitation, health and welfare; to work in close harmony with farmers, growers, and interested social welfare and church groups to further a sound economic and moral atmosphere for these workers and their families; and be it further

Resolved, that the Governor of Maryland be requested to notify the several officers and agencies listed hereinabove of the adoption of this Joint Resolution requesting that they comply with its provisions and send representatives to meet and organize as in this Joint Resolution requested; and be it further

Resolved, that said committee shall submit an annual report to the Governor covering its activities and embodying such recommendations and suggested legislation as it may deem to be necessary and desirable, and that such report shall be submitted on or before November 1 of each calendar year.

Adopted by:

The Maryland General Assembly
at the 1959 session.

GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE FOR THE REGULATION AND STUDY OF MIGRATORY LABOR IN MARYLAND

Dr. Paul E. Nystrom, Chairman
Director of Agricultural Extension Service, University of Maryland

Mr. Stephen W. Cromwell
Executive Director
Department of Employment Security

Mr. Charles A. Della
Maryland-District of Columbia AFL - CIO

Miss Estella Everett
Secretary
Maryland State Grange

Col. Carey Jarman
Superintendent
Maryland State Police

Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph J. Leary
Executive Secretary
Catholic Rural Life Conference

Mr. A. Kenneth Miller
Executive Secretary
Maryland Farm Bureau, Inc.

Dr. Perry F. Prather
Commissioner
State Department of Health

Dr. Thomas G. Pullen, Jr.
Superintendent
Maryland Department of Education

Mr. D. Eldred Rhinehart
Maryland Horticultural Society

Mr. John W. Rue
Executive Secretary
Tri-State Packers' Association

Judge Murray L. Schuster
Commissioner of Labor and Industry

Dr. Francis C. Stark
Maryland Vegetable Growers Association

Mr. Thomas J. S. Waxter
Director
State Department of Welfare

The Rev. Donzel C. Wildey
Executive Secretary, Maryland-Delaware Council of Churches

BACKGROUND

The General Assembly of Maryland enacted Joint Resolution No. 9 in 1959, creating a permanent committee to be appointed by Governor Tawes for the regulation and study of migratory labor in Maryland. The committee reported in 1960 and 1961 on progress made in the development of standards for housing, and on study of the problems of health, welfare and emergency relief and transportation.

One result of the work of the Governor's Committee has been the splendid relationship existing and the coordination achieved among representatives of all state agencies interested in migratory labor in the State of Maryland.

Representatives of the Maryland State Department of Health, local sanitarians and health officers, officials of the Department of Employment Security on both the state and county levels, and representatives of the Superintendent of State Police have coordinated their efforts so effectively that a high degree of teamwork exists. This has been beneficial in terms of an efficient and smooth operation of the migratory labor program throughout the state.

AGRICULTURAL FACTORS RELATED TO THE MIGRATORY LABOR MOVEMENT IN MARYLAND

According to figures accumulated by the State Department of Employment Security, the migratory labor movement in Maryland in 1961 involved 5,612 persons (Table 1). This was an increase over 1960 but was 29% below 1959. The number of migrants employed during 1959 to 1961, by counties, is shown in Table 2. Only 12 counties normally employ more than 100 migrant laborers during the year, although certain other counties use limited numbers of workers in some years.

Numerous changes are occurring in Maryland agriculture that have a pronounced effect upon the labor movement. Among these changes are: (a) crop yields, crop prices and the resultant effect upon crop acreage; and (b) mechanization of tillage, thinning and harvest procedures.

The culture and harvest of some crops have long been accomplished by mechanical means. Among these crops are the grains and soybeans. As yields of these crops have increased with improved practices, acreage has increased concomitantly. The soybean is an example, and with an expanding market prices have remained attractive to most farmers. So little labor is required in soybean production that a farmer may plant several hundred acres with only the help he keeps on a year-round basis.

Yields have also increased in many truck crops, and prices have remained reasonably steady. Most vegetable crops, however, are grown for processing and the market is limited by the capacity of the processors.

As yields increase, production must remain reasonably constant so acreage is usually reduced by contracting with only the most efficient growers. Most of the less efficient growers have made a transition to soybean production without difficulty. The acreage of field corn, soybeans, and vegetables and fruits for the 12 counties that have been the greatest users of migrant labor is shown in Table 3. The total acreage for the 12 counties in 1960, compared to 1955, indicates that the increase in acreage of soybeans slightly more than accounts for the combined decreases in acreage of field corn, vegetables and fruits.

The reduction in vegetable crops most assuredly reflects the problems in obtaining migrant help of satisfactory quality in the quantities needed, and the impending governmental controls over the use of migrant labor. The problems in obtaining the labor volume needed for some of these crops are of long standing and have given impetus to the development of machinery and materials to perform most tasks that have been performed manually.

The development of chemical herbicides has eliminated the need for large crews of workers in the weeding operation.

The development of the snap bean harvester and sweet corn picker is now a fait accompli. Growers are encouraged by the progress being made in developing a tomato harvester. A machine that will harvest cucumbers for pickles is perfected and needs only the development of a variety specifically tailored to this harvester to obtain farmer

acceptance. Work progresses in the development of machinery to harvest apples, cherries, blueberries and asparagus.

English peas and lima beans have long been harvested mechanically, and mechanical aids to harvest are commercially available for such crops as cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, lettuce, carrots, beets, potatoes and sweet potatoes.

It is not possible to predict the ultimate effect of increased mechanization upon the need for migrant labor. It is quite possible that the need will not be lessened and that the ultimate effect will be for greater acreages and for a rather constant supply of labor.

Harvesting snap beans mechanically.

TABLE 1.
NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY COUNTIES, 1961, MARYLAND

County	Male	Female	Total	Children (under 16)
Baltimore	285	124	409	81
Calvert	8	6	14	0
Caroline	421	180	601	107
Carroll	94	48	142	44
Cecil	53	0	53	0
Dorchester	649	282	931	179
Frederick	280	75	355	55
Harford	92	30	122	0
Kent	283	8	291	9
Somerset	785	340	1125	246
Talbot	115	101	216	15
Washington	231	24	255	0
Wicomico	202	79	281	52
Worcester	574	243	817	104
Totals	4072	2540	5612	892

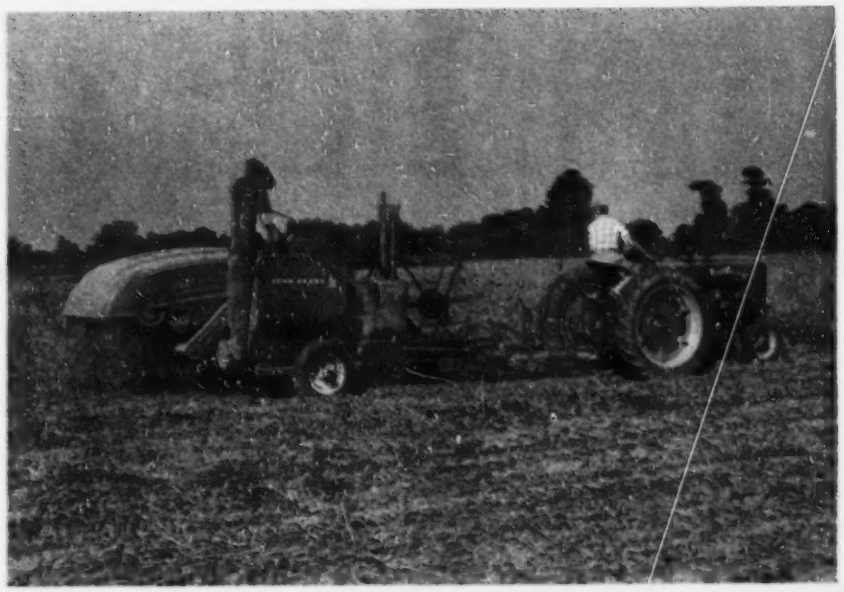
TABLE 2.
NUMBER OF MIGRANTS, BY COUNTIES, 1959-61, MARYLAND

County	1959	1960	1961	Increase or Decrease 1961 over 1959
Baltimore	185	139	409	224
Calvert	-	76	14	14
Caroline	1116	556	601	(515)
Carroll	126	116	142	16
Cecil	19	-	53	34
Dorchester	1184	778	931	(253)
Frederick	472	345	355	(117)
Harford	242	137	122	(120)
Kent	412	182	291	(121)
Somerset	1579	997	1125	(454)
Talbot	212	138	216	4
Washington	302	176	255	(47)
Wicomico	570	333	281	(289)
Worcester	1392	900	817	(575)
Montgomery	48	-	-	(48)
St. Mary's	-	5	-	-
Totals	7859	4878	5612	(2247)

29% decrease

Table 3. Acreage of field corn, soybeans, and vegetables and fruits in 12 Maryland counties, 1955 and 1960

County	Field Corn			Soybeans			Vegetables and Fruits		
	1955	1960	% Change	1955	1960	% Change	1955	1960	% Change
Baltimore	17,318	13,536	-21.9	219	187	-14.6	8,353	8,028	-3.9
Carroll	36,205	34,394	-5.1	137	33	-75.9	7,867	6,828	-13.2
Frederick	37,252	32,925	-11.6	129	--	-100.0	5,850	4,196	-28.3
Harford	18,917	18,028	-4.7	37	119	221.6	5,534	5,110	-7.7
Washington	30,526	27,346	-10.4	6	--	-100.0	10,516	7,969	-24.2
5 W-Shore Counties	140,218	126,229	-10.0	528	339	-35.8	38,120	32,131	-15.7
Caroline	31,144	28,435	-8.7	16,963	27,925	64.6	9,749	9,252	-5.1
Dorchester	26,096	27,073	3.7	38,711	36,860	-4.8	9,183	11,039	20.2
Kent	36,897	38,229	3.6	2,301	5,584	142.6	6,283	6,016	-4.2
Somerset	11,400	10,652	-6.6	12,140	13,748	13.2	6,597	6,024	-8.7
Talbot	31,173	36,281	16.4	11,114	14,827	33.4	5,057	3,880	-23.3
Wicomico	28,171	22,200	-21.2	20,655	35,139	70.1	17,514	11,191	-36.1
Worcester	33,250	30,899	-7.1	21,587	23,576	9.2	8,041	6,728	-16.3
7 E-Shore Counties	198,131	193,769	-2.2	123,471	157,659	27.7	62,424	54,130	-13.3
12 Counties	338,349	319,998	-5.4	123,999	157,998	27.4	100,544	86,261	-14.2



Mechanical Harvesting

HOUSING AND SANITATION

Study of the effectiveness of housing regulations adopted October 30, 1959, by the State Board of Health has been continued. The three principal problems encountered in enforcement of the regulations are:

1. Some workers were allowed to occupy unapproved quarters;
2. Workers arrived at the camps before the stated date of arrival and camps were not ready for occupancy;
3. Migrants were found occupying camps and buildings without the owners being aware of such occupancy.

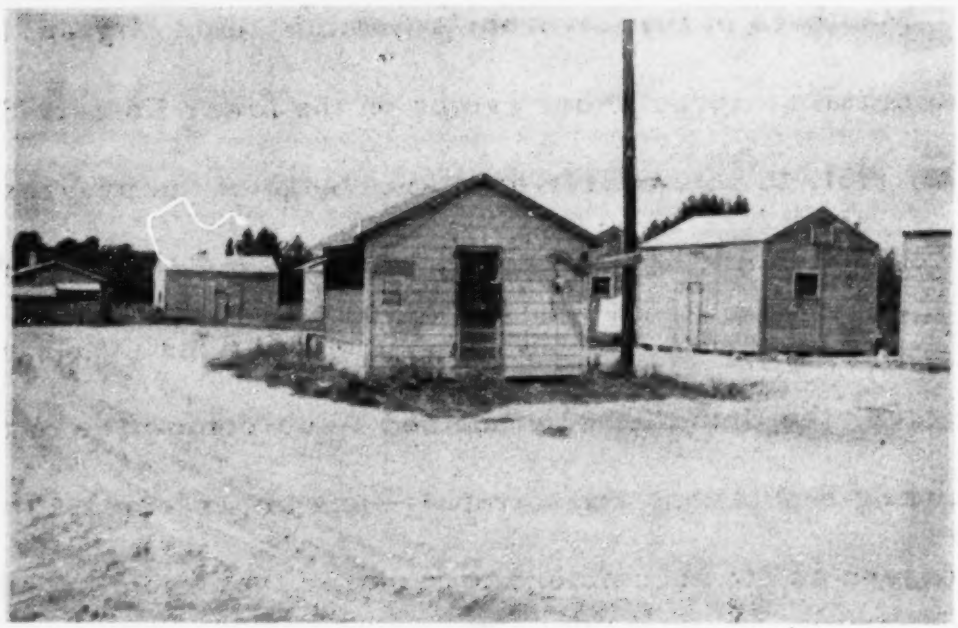
Certain steps are being taken by the State Department of Health to correct these problems somewhat, although these are difficult situations to control.

Compliance with the housing regulations by employers has generally been very good. A summary of the permits issued for labor camps and of improvements in water supplies and sewer systems effected is given in Table 4. The annual permits issued totaled 118, and 14 temporary permits were given. Only 26 requests for permits were refused. The approved camps had a capacity for 5,782 migrants.

It became necessary in one county to take legal action against uncooperative operators of camps. The outcome of this action has been the discontinuance of these operations.

TABLE 4.
SUMMARY OF MIGRANT LABOR CAMP PERMITS
AND IMPROVEMENTS

County	Temporary Permits	Annual Permits	Camps Refused Permits	Camp Capacity	Water Supplies Improved	Sewerage Systems Improved
Baltimore		3		270		1
Calvert		2		40		
Caroline		23	3	600	1	6
Carroll		3		105		
Cecil	3			50		
Charles			16			
Dorchester		31		1200		
Frederick	2	2		400		
Harford		5		175	5	1
Kent		7		366		2
Montgomery		1		9		
Prince Geo.'s		5		22	1	1
Queen Anne's	3			80		3
St. Mary's		1		10	1	1
Somerset		2	2	820	2	2
Talbot		4		300	1	1
Washington	2	8		345	1	2
Wicomico		6	5	300	9	11
Worcester	4	15		690	3	4
TOTALS	14	118	26	5782	24	35



New vs. Old Migrant Housing

One of the awkward aspects of administering the housing regulations during the first year of implementation was the variation in interpretation among county officials. It was reported, for instance, that officials in one county were adopting a very strict interpretation of the regulations and in an adjoining county a rather lenient attitude was adopted. Confusion resulted since the employers in the one county were quite aware of the interpretations in the other county, and since some employers had operations in both counties.

Efforts were made to obtain reasonable uniformity during 1961, and it is reported that rather uniform interpretation of the housing regulations exists.

Members of the Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor visited certain migrant labor camps on the lower Eastern Shore on July 25, 1961, to obtain first-hand knowledge of the progress. They observed that employers generally were improving their migrant housing in accordance with the housing regulations. As a result of the survey, the Committee authorized a sub-committee to re-study the housing regulations and to report such improvements that might be proposed and to recommend procedures that would enhance the uniformity of interpretation and enforcement among the various counties.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Local Health Department services and clinics - maternal and child health (such as prenatal, well baby clinics), V.D., chest, etc. - are available to migrant workers temporarily located in the state. However, obtaining better utilization of local health services continues to be a problem.

In some counties nurses have arranged private medical care for migratory workers; have promoted good child hygiene via direct contact with migratory workers; and medical social workers arranged for children with defects to be cared for privately or through the public health clinics.

In a case where measles occurred in one camp, public health nurses visited the camp and gave gamma globulin to children under 2 years.

Occasionally local health departments have arranged intensive hospital care and ambulance transportation, etc., for migratory workers. In some instances emergency medical care cards have been issued under the Home and Office Medical Care Program.

Still unsolved is the problem in respect to residency requirements for payment of in-patient hospitalization and eligibility for the Hospital In-patient Program for non-resident migrants.

Study of possible arrangements for a Health Insurance Program will be continued; a special sub-committee to study the possibilities was named at the meeting of the committee in July, 1961.

EDUCATION

Early in 1961 a great deal of interest developed in Southern Maryland in the prospective use of migratory labor for harvest in the tobacco areas of the state. To make possible the operation of such a program later in the year and especially to facilitate the development of housing facilities, representatives of the Cooperative Extension Service and of the Department of Employment Security spearheaded a movement that resulted in the organization of Farm Labor Cooperative Associations in the counties of Southern Maryland.

Help was obtained from representatives of the University of Maryland Department of Agricultural Economics of the College of Agriculture in developing tentative articles of incorporation, by-laws, and similar documents necessary in the formation of cooperative associations organized under the Maryland Cooperative Law.

In the counties the several county agents took the initiative in having prospective groups of cooperative employers of migratory labor take the necessary organizational procedure. Steps were taken in each of the counties of Southern Maryland to develop cooperative associations authorized to undertake the necessary steps to develop cooperative housing and other aspects of the program if and when it should develop.

Public Schools.

With the decreasing number of migrants entering Maryland each year there has been a concomitant decrease in the number of school-age

migrant youth. Changes in the agricultural patterns have resulted in no migrant youth entering the state before the end of the school year. The number of children enrolling in schools during the early fall months has decreased measurably over the years, so that 1961-1962 enrollments included only 188 migrant children in the state, with only 5 counties enrolling as many as 10 children. The county with the highest enrollment of migrant children totaled only 51.

County educational authorities feel no acute need for special school programs during the summer for children of migrants, since the residence of any specific group is quite short and because of the decline in numbers. County authorities are emphasizing that children of migrants be enrolled in regular school terms if they are in the state while school is in session.

Youth Work.

The Assistant Home Demonstration Agent in Somerset County, Mrs. Omega M. Jones, instituted 4-H work with youth of migrant families in the summer of 1961. Her report is of such interest that it is reproduced in full:

This day care center provide[illegible] high standard of care for a group of about twenty young c[illegible]ldren while their mothers worked in the fields.

4-H BRUSHES SHOULDERS WITH MIGRANT YOUTH

by Mrs. Omega M. Jones
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent
Somerset County

Challenging situations constantly keep extension agents, 4-H junior and adult leaders aware of the vast opportunity to identify the 4-H Club program to new audiences.

The challenging situation I encountered was a migrant labor camp; the opportunity to identify Extension to an audience which had never heard of 4-H Clubs.

Teenagers have followed their migrant parents to labor camps in Maryland for many years. They are part of a population on wheels that moves from harvesting Florida's golden citrus fruits to Maryland's green beans and sunripe tomatoes. The migrants harvest crops for local growers who produce for canneries under contract.

Some 400 persons live in Westover Labor Camp * * * * * teenagers work in the fields along with their parents. The family moves as a group from state to state. They are not part of a community except the one they create within their labor camp.

As an Extension Agent in Somerset County, I have been aware of the migrant labor problems for many years. With a full schedule, I continued handling my usual problems until I experienced a rude awakening. Jarred from complacency to action by being named chairman of the Tri-County Migrant Committee, I was forced into learning my duties and understanding the migrant situation. The National Council of Churches sponsored a meeting in Washington. By attending, I gained understanding of how the National Council assists the migrants. The Council works with migrants through committees, growers, laborers and ministers. I decided that charity should begin at home.

An active program of assistance meant planning the approach and releasing my time by using leaders for routine meetings. With the help of the Extension Clothing Specialist we outlined an appealing approach - to teach girls to make an apron or skirt.

I made my initial contact with this group last year through a recreation night for the entire family. In planning for their entertainment, I wanted them to know that Somerset County homemaker club

members were interested in them as individuals and as a group. Leaders furnished refreshments and led games for 75 persons.

The program outlined with the clothing specialist was on paper but the 4-H group was not identified. At the labor camp, I made several visits to parents to ask their support. They were noncommittal. I approached a nine year old girl, Helen Fontaine, and she sparked my efforts with her enthusiastic response, "Please talk with my mother, come to my apartment." She contacted 14 eager girls, ages 10 to 16, a happy ending to an unresponsive beginning.

Meetings were scheduled at night and I used the first one to introduce them to 4-H Clubs for the first time. They also became acquainted with each other. In preparation for the clothing instruction, I showed them scissors, patterns, sewing machine, small equipment * * * * and material for them to make skirts or aprons. A local 4-H leader assisted by working with half the group. They needed individual attention at this point.

Another 4-H adult leader and a junior leader assisted with the second meeting. Instruction was given on measuring and cutting aprons and skirts. It was fortunate that we had necessary equipment in our office that could turn the camp assembly hall into a production plant. It took eight additional meetings to complete those aprons and skirts.

I asked two 4-H Club girls to assist with preparation for the dress revue. Ann Sullivan, a club member for seven years, demonstrated modeling techniques to 14 champions. Pat Kish, a member for five years, showed some results of her clothing projects and told the girls how much 4-H meant to her. * * * *

Everything was set for the dress revue on Sunday evening. Twelve girls were spic and span, shoes tidy, and only one little girl came barefooted. From their limited wardrobes, they had chosen the most suitable blouses they owned to wear with their new skirts, and dresses that blended with new aprons. Their faces beamed with pride and satisfaction at completion of their sewing projects. Their mothers commented, "It's real nice." "Do you work with girls all the time?"

The final summer meeting featured a demonstration on "Tricks with Food Snacks".

How far reaching is the influence of this effort? It will take another summer to tell if their interest continues. Some teenagers won't return to Westover Labor Camp another year. Brushing shoulders with 4-H Clubs may be their only contact with a youth organization. Club members are asking, "Can we elect officers next year?" "Will we have another club?" "Can we belong to one at home?" Home to most of these migrants is Florida.

The Extension agents and girls are exchanging addresses and hope to renew efforts next summer.

Reverend William Larkin, working through the Home Mission Committee of the National Council of Churches says, "We need some one to work specifically with young people. This 4-H group is a beginning.

I am more keenly aware of the need to help people to make practical application of helpful information. I realize more fully that we all share the same basic needs no matter how or where we live. I am convinced the key to higher standards of living is better education for more people.

Migrant youth learn to sew.

TRANSPORTATION

The report of the Sub-Committee on Transportation, under the chairmanship of Colonel Carey Jarman, is reproduced in total, as follows:

In years past, Maryland law enforcement agencies have been confronted by only one outstanding and recurring incident involving migrant transportation. Numerous complaints from owners of commercial hire vehicles were being received; they objected to migrant transporters using their trucks, in which they had transported laborers from the South, in the additional operation of hauling crops to the canneries on out of state registration. This problem was finally resolved by the adoption of Section 57, Sub-Section D, Article 66 1/2 of the Motor Vehicle Laws of Maryland. Briefly, this law exempts the transporter from complying with Section 59 of the same article for a period of 90 days while engaged in seasonal crop hauling in Maryland. However, he is restricted from hauling further than 35 miles from the point of pickup. To qualify under this section, the transporter must make application to the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles for an exemption permit. In turn, the DMV calls upon the Superintendent of Maryland State Police to certify the application. In his consideration, the Superintendent shall demand proof of insurance and may require a certificate of inspection of the mechanism of the applicant's vehicle and equipment.

The objectives of this Sub-Committee are:

1. To develop state standards.
2. To study applicability of I.C.C. regulations and Maryland traffic laws.
3. Registry, permits, identification certificates.

While we have not compiled statistical information as such, with regard to migrant transportation, a review of the past several years draws the conclusion that of the vast numbers of migrant transporters who have annually come to this area, they have contributed very negligibly to the accident picture. Of the accidents, only a very minor number could be attributed to the condition of the vehicle. Generally speaking, both equipment and moving violations have not been found to be over and above what would normally be expected for a migrant movement.

In an effort to ascertain the attitude of our neighboring State of Delaware with regard to the problem, Captain Leo Daney, Traffic Operations Officer for the Delaware State Police, was consulted. With particular reference to the transportation aspect, he states that whereas Delaware

has a committee on Migratory Labor, no transportation standards whatsoever have been developed. They place any further responsibility upon the Interstate Commerce Commission, as they are of the opinion that their state motor vehicle regulations are sufficient. As a matter of cooperation, they forward the I.C.C. essential information concerning any and all state violations involving the vehicles of migrant transporters. Captain Daney maintains that generally there are very few violations attributed to the migrant transporter, although he acknowledges that his state's volume of migrant traffic is considerably under that of Maryland.

With reference to such vehicular restrictions as seating capacity, body enclosures, and other safety requirements, these are detailed in the I.C.C.'s "Motor Carrier Safety Regulations", applicable to carriers of migrant workers. Generally, these requirements are more stringent than our own state laws. Certainly, the state should not legislate beyond these regulations; to do so would be contributing to the "drying up" of the migrant movement. Also, to legislate specifically against the migrant transporter would amount to class distinction.

Insofar as intra-state operation is concerned, it would appear that our present laws are both adequate and sufficient.

With reference to objective No. 3, it is felt that Section 57, Sub-Section D as aforementioned, deals with this situation adequately. In addition, I.C.C. regulations further require the carrying of a doctor's certificate attesting to the completion of a physical examination within the past three years. And, of course, the State of Maryland requires a valid chauffeur's license and registration card, as well as an insurance certificate.

In summary, the following points are emphasized:

That while in transit, interstate, the migrant transporter, his vehicle, and passengers are primarily an Interstate Commerce Commission problem. This, the Commission controls through their "Motor Carrier Safety Regulations".

That upon arrival in Maryland, and while functioning intra-state, they are subject to both I.C.C. and Maryland motor vehicle laws, which, as stated, are thought to be sufficient.

Recommendation: The policy followed by the State of Delaware could be adopted, whereby Maryland would forward to the nearest I.C.C. representative, basic information concerning both equipment and moving violations on the part of the migrant transporter. Such a procedure would serve a two-fold purpose in that when a violation of the state law is committed, it is in effect a violation

of the I.C.C. Law. Furthermore, this procedure would serve to provide the I.C.C. with possible identities of unregistered migrant transporters with the Commission.

From information immediately available, there do not appear to be any Maryland transporters of migrants, interstate.

To depart from specific matter of transportation, although there is an indirect relationship between the topics, should an occasion ever arise which may necessitate the establishment of check points on the Delmarva Peninsula in order to thwart the spreading of an epidemic, etc., involving migrants, this could be accomplished at the following locations:

The Chesapeake Bay Bridge, U.S. Route 50
The Chesapeake City Bridge, U. S. Route 213
The Summit Bridge, U. S. Route 301, over the Delaware Canal
The St. George's Bridge, U. S. Route 13, over Delaware Canal
The Kiptopeke Ferry Terminal, Kiptopeke, Virginia

In conclusion it is the consensus that insofar as the migrant transportation movement is concerned, we have been unable to develop any tangible problems requiring standards or laws other than those presently in existence. Mr. Paul Lowry of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Salisbury, expresses the opinion that both Federal and State laws supplement one another effectively with, of course, the Federal law being applied where the state law is of less severity.

APPENDIX

MARYLAND STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
301 W. PRESTON STREET
BALTIMORE 1, MARYLAND

Regulations Governing Construction, Equipment, Sanitation, Operation, and Maintenance of Migrant Labor Camps

Pursuant to authority conferred upon the State Board of Health by Sections 2 and 388, Article 43, Annotated Code of Maryland (1957 Ed.), the following regulations governing the character and location of plumbing, drainage, water supply, disposal of sewage, garbage or other waste material, and the operation and maintenance of migrant labor camps are hereby established as minimum requirements of the State Board of Health.

SECTION 1. Definitions

1.01 **Approving Authority** means the Deputy State Health Officer or his duly authorized representative.

1.02 **Camp Operator** means the person who has charge, care, or control of a camp which houses migrant workers as defined herein, and has been granted a permit in accordance with these regulations to operate a camp. (See Item 1.07).

1.03 **Garbage** means all putrescible animal and vegetable wastes resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking, and consumption of food at a camp.

1.04 **Habitable Room** means a room or enclosed floor space used or intended to be used for living, sleeping, cooking, or eating purposes, excluding bathrooms, water closet compartments, privies, laundries, pantries, foyers, or communicating corridors, closets and storage spaces.

1.05 **Migrant Labor Camp**, hereinafter referred to as "camp", means and includes one or more structures, buildings, tents, barracks, trailers, vehicles, converted buildings, and unconventional enclosure of living spaces, together with the land appertaining thereto, established, operated or used as living quarters for seasonal or temporary workers engaged in agricultural activities, including related food processing.

1.06 **Migrant worker** means any person from within or outside the State who passes seasonally from one place to another

for the purpose of employment, and who is not a year round employee, and who occupies living quarters other than his permanent home during the period of such work.

1.07 **Person** means and includes an individual or group of individuals, firm, association, partnership or corporation.

1.08 **Plumbing** means and includes all of the following supplied facilities and equipment: water pipes, waste pipes, drains, vents, water closets, sinks, lavatories, bathtubs, shower baths, laundry trays or tubs, garbage disposal units, installed dishwashers, installed clothes washing machines, catch basins, gas pipes, gas-burning equipment, and any other similar supplied fixtures, together, with all connections to water systems, sewerage systems or gas lines.

1.09 **Refuse** means all putrescible and nonputrescible solid waste except human body wastes, including garbage, rubbish and ashes.

1.10 **Sanitary landfill** means the controlled dumping of refuse on land, compaction of this refuse into the smallest practicable volume, and then the covering of it daily with an appropriate amount of earth.

1.11 **Shelter** means any building of one or more rooms, tent, railroad car, trailer, or any other enclosure used for sleeping or living quarters at a camp.

1.12 **Toilet facilities** mean water closets, privies, urinals, chemical toilets, and the rooms provided for installation of these units.

1.13 **Sewage** shall mean all human excreta, laundry wash water, kitchen sink waste, shower, bath and lavatory wash water, or the water carried waste from any other fixture or equipment or machine.

1.14 **Sewerage** means a system of sewers and appurtenances for the collection, transportation, and disposal of sewage.

SECTION 2. Administration

2.01 **Notice of Construction of Camp**
Each person who is planning to construct, remodel, or enlarge for occupancy or use, a camp or any portion or facility thereof, or to convert a property for use or occupancy as a camp shall give notice in writing of his intent to do

so to the Approving Authority of the county in which the camp is located at least 15 days before the date of beginning such construction, remodeling, enlargement or conversion. The notice shall give the name of the city, village, or town and the county in which the property is located, the location of the property within that area, a brief description of the proposed construction, remodeling, enlargement or conversion, and the name and mailing address of the person giving the notice and his telephone number, if any. Upon receipt of such notice, the Approving Authority, shall forward a copy of the regulations to the applicant.

2.02 Permit Requirements

Each person now operating or intending to construct and operate a camp or camps, shall be required to make application for a valid permit for the operation of each camp. Application for such permit shall be made to the Approving Authority in writing on a form and in a manner prescribed by the said Approving Authority, at least 15 days before the proposed opening of each camp. A separate application shall be submitted for each camp site operated by the same operator or by different operators. A separate permit shall be issued annually for each such camp. If, after inspection, the Approving Authority finds that the camp or the proposed operation thereof conforms, or will conform, to the minimum standards required by these regulations he shall issue a permit for the operation of the camp. This permit shall not be transferable and shall expire on December 31 following the date of issue. No camp shall be operated without a permit. In the event that the Approving Authority shall find that the camp does not, or the proposed operations thereof will not, comply with the requirements of these regulations, and the operation of the camp will not create an imminent danger to the public health and safety, the Approving Authority may grant a provisional permit to operate such a camp upon such terms, requirements, or conditions as the Approving Authority may determine until the requirements of these regulations are fully complied with, provided, however, that the term of such provisional permit shall not exceed fifteen (15) days and shall not be renewable.

2.03 Revocation

Revocation of the permit may be made at any time for failure to comply with said rules and regulations after a hearing before the Approving Authority. A written notice shall be given to the camp operator of the intent to hold a hearing and the charges prompting the hearing on revocation shall be stated in the notice. The operator has the right of appeal to the State Board of Health.

A new permit shall not be issued until the Approving Authority is satisfied that the camp will be operated in compliance with the rules and regulations as set forth herein.

2.04 Responsibility of Camp Operator

The camp operator, as defined in these regulations, shall be responsible for complying with all statutory requirements and regulations relating to camps and with all conditions stated in the permit issued to him under these regulations. The camp operator or his agent shall at least once a week inspect the camp grounds, structures, toilets, showers, laundry, mess hall, kitchen or any other facilities of the camp and see that each is maintained in a clean and orderly condition and that broken or damaged elements are promptly repaired. All suspected cases of communicable disease occurring in the camp shall be immediately reported to the County Health Department and the provisions of the Communicable Disease Regulations of the State Board of Health shall be followed.

2.05 Responsibility of Occupants

Every employee and occupant of a camp shall use the sanitary and other facilities furnished for his convenience and shall comply with all applicable camp regulations which may concern or affect his conduct. Every occupant of a camp shall keep in a clean and sanitary condition that part of the camp and premises which he occupies. Every occupant of a camp shall dispose of all his rubbish and garbage in a clean and sanitary manner by placing it in containers required by Subsection 4.09 of Section 4 of these regulations.

SECTION 3. Camp Site Requirements

3.01 Camp Area

No camp shall be located in swamps or marshes or subject to drainage from barnyards, outdoor toilets or other sources of filth. Each camp shall provide suitable space for recreation. The camp grounds shall be maintained in a clean, safe and sanitary condition at all times. When the camp is vacated or closed for the season all garbage, rubbish and other refuse shall be collected and disposed of as required by Subsection 4.09 of Section 4 of these regulations. Camp grounds, buildings and facilities shall be left in a clean and sanitary condition. All new camp sites hereafter selected shall be located on well-drained ground, free from depressions in which water may accumulate.

SECTION 4. Housing Requirements

4.01 Water Supply

An adequate and convenient supply of uncontaminated water which meets the standards of the State Board of Health shall be available at all times in each camp for drinking, cooking, bathing, and laundry purposes. The location of water supply outlets shall be not more than 200 feet from any dwelling unit.

No pitcher pumps shall be permitted.

No common drinking cups or common towels (Sections 229 and 243, Article 43) shall be provided. If drinking fountains are provided they shall be of sanitary design and construction and shall be kept clean. When wells or springs are used as source of camp water supply they shall be constructed and protected as required by the Regulations of the State Board of Health.

4.02 Toilet, Laundry and Bath Facilities

4.02.1 Toilets:

Separate toilet rooms containing water closets, chemical toilets or privies shall be provided for each sex and shall be distinctly marked for "men" and for "women" in English and the native language of the persons occupying the camp. If the facilities for each sex are in the same building they shall be separated by solid walls or partitions extending from the floor to the roof or ceiling. The minimum number of water closets, chemical toilets or

privy seats shall be one such unit for each 20 persons. Wherever pit privies or chemical toilets are used they shall be constructed in conformance with the regulations of the State Board of Health. All plumbing must conform to the State Plumbing Code. All toilet facilities shall be readily accessible to the living quarters they are intended to serve. All privies or latrines shall be located not more than 200 feet nor less than 50 feet from these quarters. Each water closet, chemical toilet, or privy shall be provided with tight fitting hinged seat lid. Each building or structure housing toilet facilities shall have a self-closing door, adequate ventilation and lighting, and be provided with fly screening. Where urinals are provided they shall be on the basis of one for each 30 persons and shall comply with the State Plumbing Code. All toilet facilities shall be kept clean and sanitary at all times.

1.02.2 **Washrooms, Bathrooms and Laundry**

Wash basins shall be provided in the ratio of one for each 12 persons. One laundry tray or wash tub shall be provided for each 30 persons occupying the camp.

Facilities for bathing shall be provided in the form of showers, installed tubs, or portable tubs. One bathing unit consisting of either a showerhead, tub, or portable tub, shall be provided for each 15 persons.

Facilities for heating water shall be made available at all times for washing, bathing and laundry purposes.

Where washrooms and bathrooms are provided, separate facilities shall be available for each sex and shall be so designated. If the facilities for each sex are in the same building they shall be separated by solid walls or partitions extending from the floor to the roof or ceiling.

The floors of such utility buildings shall be of smooth finish materials, non-skid, impervious to moisture and sloped to drain. Floor drains to remove waste water and facilitate cleaning shall be provided in all shower baths, shower rooms, and laundry rooms.

Construction and maintenance of all plumbing must conform to the State Plumbing Code.

4.03 **Sewage Disposal**

In all camps **hereafter** constructed, connection shall be made to public sewerage **where such facilities are available.** Where no public sewerage is available for new camps, sew-

age disposal facilities shall be installed in accordance with the regulations of the State Board of Health. In all existing camps sewage disposal shall comply with the regulations of the State Board of Health for the type of sewage disposal employed.

4.04 Shelter

In rooms used for living or sleeping purposes there shall be at least one window opening to the outer air. The minimum total window area shall be ten (10) per cent of the floor area for all new construction, and not less than five (5) per cent for existing such rooms. Facilities shall be provided for hanging clothes.

All buildings and structures in the camps shall be constructed in a safe manner with provisions against fire hazards and shall provide protection to the occupants against the elements. The roof and walls of each building shall be of water-resistive construction. The floor of each room shall be constructed of wood, concrete, asphalt or comparable material sufficiently above ground level to avoid dampness. All walls, roofs and floors shall be kept in safe repair. In all shelters **hereafter** constructed or remodeled wooden floors shall be of planed tongue and groove lumber and elevated not less than 12 inches above the average ground level. Concrete or asphalt floors shall be of smooth finish material and be elevated at least 6 inches above the average ground level. In all shelters hereafter constructed or remodeled each room designed for family use for sleeping purposes shall contain at least 100 square feet of floor space for each person 16 years of age or over. In dormitory or barrack type camps hereafter constructed a minimum of 50 square feet of floor space shall be provided per person. The minimum ceiling height shall be seven (7) feet.

4.05 Beds and Bedding

Adequate sleeping facilities shall be provided for each worker or member of his family. Such facilities shall consist of beds, cots, or bunks and shall be elevated at least 12 inches from the floor and spaced not closer than 36 inches laterally or end to end. These facilities may be made of steel, wood, canvas or other sanitary material and constructed so as to afford reasonable comfort to the occupants. Between assignment to different persons, each bed, cot or bunk shall be furnished with mattresses with

clean covers or straw filled ticks, and all ticking, covers, blankets, bed linen and mattresses provided by camp operator shall be kept in a sanitary condition and laundered or otherwise sanitized. Periodic inspections of beds and bedding shall be made to insure freedom from vermin. When vermin are found or reported, effective extermination measures shall be undertaken immediately. Sleeping quarters for a group of people of one sex shall be separate from the sleeping quarters occupied by a group of people of the opposite sex except in the housing of families.

4.06 Screening

All exterior openings of living and sleeping quarters shall be effectively screened during the fly season with fly screening material of at least 16 mesh per inch.

All screen doors shall be equipped with self-closing devices.

4.07 Lighting

Every camp shall provide and maintain artificial illumination in a safe and adequate manner. In existing camps where electric service is provided: each habitable room and other rooms which house or enclose eating or cooking facilities, laundries, washrooms and toilets shall be provided with at least one electric light outlet; stairways and halls shall be adequately lighted; outside areas shall be provided with electric lighting to the extent that all walkways and entrances to buildings are illuminated; electric wiring shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of the National Electrical Code; and in all shelters hereafter constructed or remodeled each habitable room shall be provided with a minimum of one ceiling-type light receptacle and one wall or floor electric convenience outlet.

4.08 Cooking and Eating Facilities

Where central cooking facilities are operated in conjunction with mess halls they shall be: Constructed and maintained in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Eating and Drinking Establishments" of the State Board of Health; separate from the sleeping quarters; floor, walls, ceilings, tables and shelves of all kitchens, dining rooms, refrigerator, and food storage rooms shall be so constructed that they can always be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition; the exterior wall openings of all dining rooms, kitchens and food storage rooms shall be provided with

fly screening at all times when the camp is in operation; screen doors shall have self-closing devices and open outward; adequate refrigeration facilities for storage of food shall be provided; and all dishes, glassware, tableware, cutlery and kitchen utensils and equipment shall be adequately cleansed, wash and disinfected after each use.

The cooking of meals by a family unit or individuals within its assigned quarters is permitted, but only when walls and floors surrounding the cook stove have been made safe from fire by the use of asbestos or other fire resistant material extending at least twelve (12) inches beyond the stove in each direction.

4.09 Garbage and Other Refuse Disposal

Metal cans, with tightfitting covers, of at least 20 gallon capacity shall be provided for storage of garbage and refuse. Whenever these receptacles are full and at least twice a week the garbage and refuse shall be collected.

Provision shall be made for disposing of garbage and other refuse by incineration, grinding, incorporation in a sanitary landfill or burial at least 18 inches below the ground surface.

All waste water, garbage and refuse shall be disposed of in a manner which is not or does not become offensive or insanitary, and does not pollute the water supply.

4.10 Insect and Rodent Control

Effective measures shall be taken to control rodents, flies, mosquitoes, bedbugs or other vermin within the camp premises.

4.11 Safety and Fire Prevention

The safety of each worker, occupant, or person on the premises of every camp shall be paramount. All necessary precautions shall be taken to protect these persons from bodily injury resulting from fire, falls or other types of injuries which may bring about temporary or permanent disability.

The camp operator shall make first-aid supplies accessible for immediate use. Approved fire prevention techniques shall be utilized and fire fighting equipment shall be made available. Local fire regulations shall apply where they exist.

4.12 Means of Egress

All buildings in which people sleep or eat shall be provided with at least two outside exits for use as a means of escape in the case of fire. If sleeping quarters are provided above the ground floor, at least one outside exit from such quarters shall be required. Dormitory sleeping quarters, central dining rooms and common assembly rooms shall have at least two exits.

SECTION 5. Penalty

5.01 Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of these regulations shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars ($25.00) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100.00) for each offense, and otherwise penalized as provided by law.

Adopted, Maryland State Board of Health: October 30, 1959.

Effective: February 1, 1960.

AGRICULTURE and HOMEMAKING **NEWS** Prepared by Extension Service University of Maryland College Park, Maryland

MIGRANT LABOR COMMITTEE TOURS CAMPS: HOLDS MEETING ON EASTERN SHORE

The Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor toured migrant camps on the lower Eastern Shore Tuesday, July 25. Purpose of the tour was to gain first hand knowledge of conditions and to appraise progress made in sanitation and other camp conditions since the committee recommended that the State Board of Health promulgate regulations for the housing of migrant labor. The committee held a meeting that evening at Salisbury to discuss camp conditions observed and to determine whether recommendations for improvement were needed.

"It was found," reports Dr. Paul E. Nystrom, Committee Chairman and Director of the University of Maryland Extension Service, "that, generally, employers were improving their migrant housing in accordance with recommendations from the State Department of Health and the county health offices. Exceptions found were few and minor, but the committee did authorize a committee, representative of the State Department of Health and the State Department of Employment Security, to study improvements to be made in the regulations and their interpretation and enforcement as uniformly as possible in the various counties and in cooperation with the State Attorney's and the Attorney General's offices."

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The committee explored problems of health and in particular ways of improving health conditions of migrants who lack the residence requirements of the state and are, therefore, ineligible for all the health services available to citizens of the state. It was agreed that an appropriate sub-committee explore all help available from federal sources and to analyze and keep in close touch with new federal legislation to these ends. They also agreed that a sub-committee be formed to study all possible types of insurance that might be available to migrants and their employers.

Dr. Nystrom reports that the committee also discussed ways by which migrants, themselves, could share in maintaining the facilities of the camps. A sub-committee was authorized to develop a cost-sharing program on camp maintenance to be put into effect in 1962.

Committee members received a comprehensive report from representatives of the Council of Churches concerning the program of helping the migrants, including provisions for child day care centers and services of chaplains to the residents of various camps in the area.

The committee also discussed briefly the problems connected with transportation of migrants. It was brought out, Dr. Nystrom says, that the state of Maryland and the Interstate Commerce Commission both have suitable legislation and regulations for maintaining an orderly transportation of migratory workers into, and through, the state including appropriate methods of handling insurance of buses and trucks.